

THE CHART

VOL. 49, NO. 10

MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1988

Campaign '88: An election guide

Secretary of State
Roy Blunt

Betty C. HEARNNES
Democrat for GOVERNOR

Mel Carnahan
Democrat for Lt. Governor

GOVERNOR
John Ashcroft

MAX BACON
CONGRESS

BOB HOLDEN
State Treasurer

ROBERTS
LIBERTARIAN FOR GOVERNOR

GRISHAM
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Jay Nixon
Democrat U.S. Senate

MIKE WOLFF
DEMOCRAT FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Wendell Bailey
MISSOURI TREASURER

Hancock
TAXPAYER'S CHOICE for Congress

Table of Contents

U.S. Senate.....3

Republican John Danforth, who first was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1976, seeks re-election. Democrat Jay Nixon, a 32-year-old state senator, says his age would provide an advantage in Washington, D.C.

Seventh District U.S. Congress.....4

In one of the most hotly contested elections in the state, Republican Mel Hancock and Democrat Max Bacon seek to replace Gene Taylor. The candidates have sparred over the issue of taxing Social Security.

Governor.....5

In this race, the greatest differences between Democrat Betty Hearnes and Republican incumbent John Ashcroft lie within the issues of education. Hearnes voted against the Excellence in Education Act in 1985, while Ashcroft takes part of the credit for that act's passage.

Lieutenant Governor.....6

Despite claims that the person winning this office will have few duties to fulfill, Democrat Mel Carnahan and Republican Richard Grisham have gone toe-to-toe in efforts to win the election. Both candidates have announced plans to bring the office to the people of the state.

Secretary of State.....7

This race would appear to be a remake of David versus Goliath as Democratic challenger James Askew, a truck driver, has spent less than \$3,000. His opponent, Republican incumbent Roy Blunt, has already spent 100 times that amount. Still, Askew thinks he has a chance.

State Treasurer.....8

With charges that Republican incumbent Wendell Bailey has returned the treasurer's office "to an era when politics instead of professionalism ruled," Democratic challenger Bob Holden hopes to sweep to victory. Bailey, however, points to the money he has earned for the state.

Attorney General.....9

Considered somewhat of a long shot to upset Republican incumbent Bill Webster, Democrat Mike Wolff is suing his opponent to make public the original draft of an audit of the attorney general's office. Webster says the lawsuit is a "campaign stunt" by the law professor.

127th District Missouri House.....10

Gary Burton, a former teacher, says he would help make the profession more lucrative to attract teachers. His Democratic opponent, Johnny Turner, wants to give a voice to the district's rural residents.

128th District Missouri House.....11

Republican incumbent Chuck Surface was unopposed in this election until Libertarian candidate Mary Lou Graham was added to the ballot.

Jasper County Sheriff.....12

This race became a three-way fight when supporters of incumbent Sheriff Leland Boatwright circulated enough petitions to place him on the ballot as an Independent candidate. His opponents are Democrat Pat Kelly and Republican Bill Pierce. All three cite the improvements they would make in the office if elected next Tuesday.

Libertarian Party.....13

Now the third largest political force in the nation, this party is asking dissatisfied Republicans and Democrats to give it a look. The party platform calls for significantly less government and a decrease in taxes.

Libertarian Candidates.....14

The Libertarian Party of Missouri has certified five candidates for statewide races and one for the Seventh District U.S. Congress seat.

Amendment No. 8.....15

One of four Constitutional Amendments on the ballot, Amendment No. 8 is easily the most controversial. It would raise taxes by \$296 million per year to finance a statewide health insurance program.

Sample Ballot.....16

A modified ballot for the Joplin area appears for your personal use.



Most of the candidates featured in this election issue would like to make the State Capitol in Jefferson City their home for the next two to four years. The losers, of course, will be finding homes elsewhere.

About this special issue:

During the past two months, *The Chart* has worked to put together this tabloid—"Campaign '88: An election guide."

Rather than publishing our normal newspaper, we set aside this week to design this issue. To put it simply, we believe the Nov. 8 election is one of the most important elections in a great many years.

Television and newspaper media give us a chance to look at Gov. Michael Dukakis and Vice President George Bush. As part of that coverage, their running mates, Lloyd Bentsen and Dan Quayle, get a great deal of attention.

Rather than devote our coverage to that race (of which we have mostly second-hand information), we decided to concentrate on the state races. We took the opportunity to meet the people who are making decisions that will affect all Missourians.

Every effort was made to treat all candidates equally. Even in the layout and design of this edition, efforts have been made in light of fairness.

For all of us, this election issue meant keeping close tab of the actions and whereabouts of our particular candidate. When they traveled to Southwest Missouri, we made every effort to talk to them. In the case of Nick Coble, our chief photographer, this edition became one, big photo assignment. His job was capturing several of these candidates on film. Even the slightest contact gave Nick and all of us insight into what these people are all about.

Keeping track of a political candidate is not easy. For many, taking time to talk to a college reporter was asking a great deal. Other nominees were more willing to meet with reporters and even asked the reporter to send them a copy of the final product. One candidate insisted that an interview could not take long because he was "a busy man." But another took the time to come to Missouri Southern and even sit down and talk with a reporter on a one-to-one level.

We opted to cover the race for Jasper County sheriff because it has great impact on many residents. All three candidates discuss how they would combat drug abuse in the area.

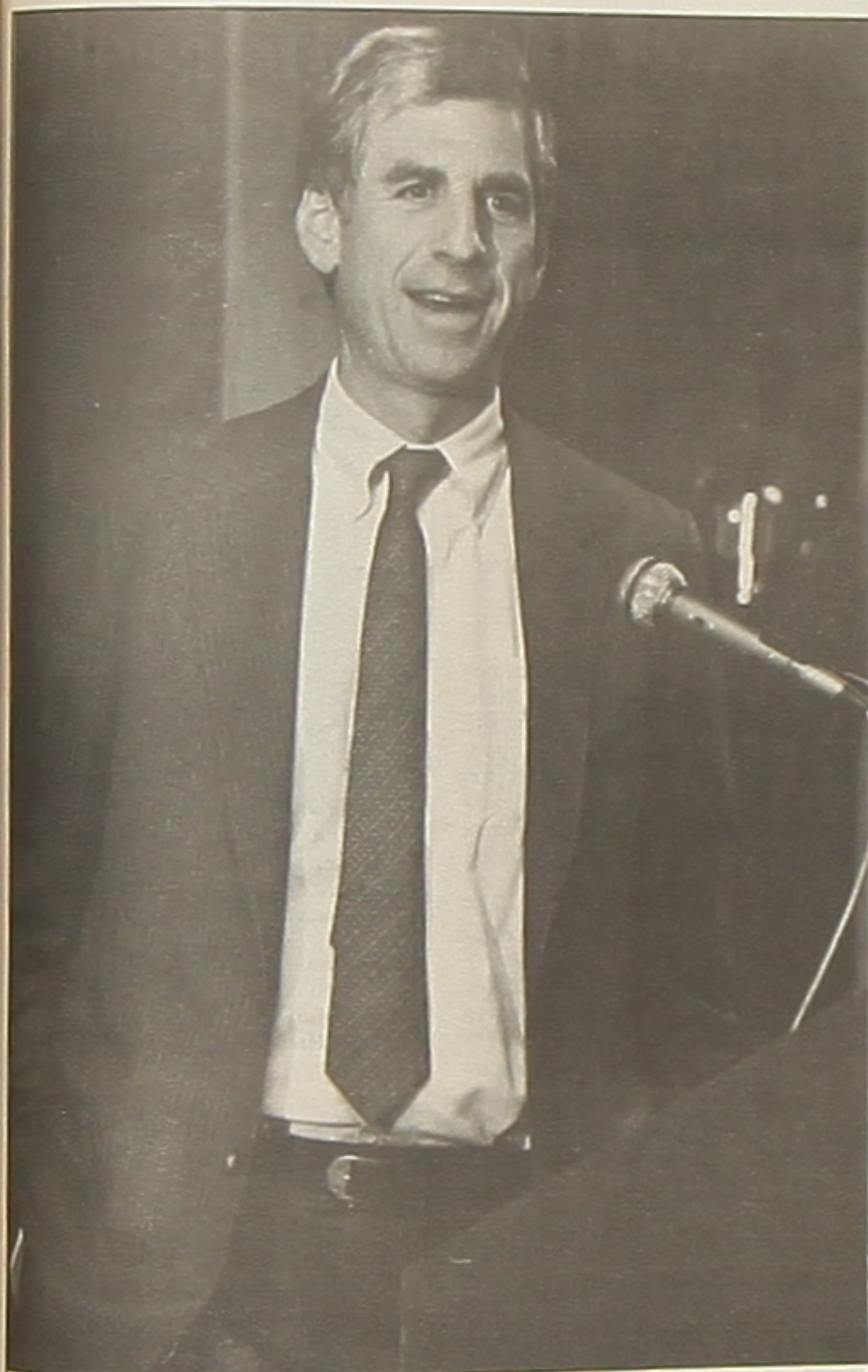
We regret that we could not cover all of the county races, because they are equally important in their own way.

Most importantly, it was a learning experience for us. Meeting with and talking to state officials and decision makers gave us an opportunity to learn more about the political process. If nothing else, we believe we are more in touch with state politics.

For the reader, this is an opportunity that should not be taken lightly. It's the opportunity to read, to be in touch, and (in the end) cast a responsible, well-thought vote.

Regardless of your political affiliation, we urge you to cast your vote on Tuesday.

Rob Seaman
Editor-in-Chief, *The Chart*



U.S. Senator Jack Danforth will seek his third consecutive term when he opposes Democrat Jay Nixon. Danforth has been called the "watchdog" of U.S. trade.

Danforth seeks election to third consecutive term

BY MARK R. MULIK
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Currently Missouri's senior U.S. senator, John Danforth is in the running for his third consecutive term.

Danforth was first elected to public office in 1968 as attorney general of Missouri. He held the post for eight years before being elected to the U.S. Senate in 1976, the first Missouri Republican elected to the Senate in 30 years. Re-elected to the Senate in 1982, Danforth ranks 31st in seniority among the 100 senators in the 100th Congress.

He headed the Senate committee on commerce, science, and transportation during 1984-85 and is currently a member of that committee. Called the "Watchdog of U.S. Trade" by the *New York Times*, Danforth was formerly chairman and is now a ranking member of the Senate subcommittee on international trade.

He was the principal author, with Texas Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, of the new trade legislation passed by Congress and signed into law by President Reagan. He also is a member of the Senate finance committee, the Senate subcommittee on taxation and debt management, and the Senate budget committee.

Danforth was born in St. Louis in 1936. After graduation from high school, he went on to earn a bachelor of arts degree at Princeton University in 1958. Danforth also received a bachelor of divinity degree from Yale Divinity School and a bachelor of laws degree from Yale Law School in 1963. He is an ordained member of the clergy in the Episcopal Church and serves as an honorary associate rector of St. Albans Church in Washington, D.C.

Danforth and his wife, Sally, have five children: Eleanor, Mary, D.D., Jody, and Tom, and have one grandson, Peter. The Danforths maintain a home on a Phelps County (in south central Missouri) farm.

Morally opposed to capital punishment in any circumstance, Danforth supports sentences of life imprisonment without pos-

sibility for parole, in place of the death penalty.

"There have been numerous studies of capital punishment, and I am not aware of any show it's any deterrent to crime," said Danforth in a *Kansas City Times*-monitored debate with his opponent, state Sen. Jay Nixon. "I am a believer in the right to life."

Danforth believes the national budget is on its way to an even keel by 1993, with the government employing the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill. He voted for a tax cut in 1981.

"I have been supportive of trying to keep the tax burden on the American people low," he said in the *Times* debate. "I think if we raise taxes (to help pay off the deficit) we would push ourselves into a recession. So I don't propose a tax increase."

Danforth said he supported Congress' 1977 and 1983 bills that rescued a failing Social Security system. He called the rescue of the system in 1983 a bipartisan effort which should not be included in partisan politics.

In the debate, Nixon challenged that Danforth voted against Social Security benefit increases 29 times. Danforth denied this, saying the list of votes included social programs and not the Social Security system.

"Nobody is proposing to cut Social Security benefits," he said.

Danforth supports a strong national defense, from spending on the MX rail garrison missile to the Trident submarine to the Strategic Defense Initiative. His opponent does not support these programs.

"I think that this is one of the very, very sharp contrasts between us," Danforth said in the debate.

Despite accusations from Nixon that he did not support the textile industry, Danforth said twice he went before the International Trade Commission to argue a case for the Missouri shoe industry; the second time he took the case, he won it, giving relief to the industry.

Nixon feels his young age is an 'advantage'

BY MARK R. MULIK
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

At age 32, Jay Nixon believes, despite his age and brief political experience, he is qualified for the office.

Nixon is the Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate.

"You have to be 30 to run," said Nixon. "I think my age is an advantage. Missouri has a tradition of electing younger people to public office. I feel strongly that we should take this approach to Washington."

Nixon said he is running for the Senate seat because he "didn't feel we were being well represented."

"I was tired of seeing a senator that was treating our environment like a depreciable asset."

Born in DeSoto, in Jefferson County, Mo., Nixon earned a bachelor's degree in political science from the University of Missouri, where he also earned a degree in law. "I practiced law before running for the

state senate in 1986," Nixon said.

In the senate, he authored the Video Instruction Developmental Education Opportunity (VIDEO) Act, passed last spring.

"It (the act) would put a satellite dish on every school in Missouri," said Nixon. "I think it's a major step toward hi-tech education in Missouri."

Nixon said in a *Kansas City Times*-monitored debate with his opponent, incumbent U.S. Sen. John Danforth, that Danforth "has voted for more debt than any senator in the entire history of our state."

In the debate, Nixon said he is not for a balanced budget amendment, though he supports Gramm-Rudman. With his opponent's voting against funding of day-care programs, Meals on Wheels, and other such social programs, Nixon said Danforth has found money in his budget to offer a 100-percent deductibility of business meals for his staff.

In the *Times* debate, Nixon said, "He (Danforth) said he's always been for the

alternative minimum tax so these huge no-tax corporations have to pay. Yet he's voted against that at least four times, and 43 of the 100 largest corporations that have paid no tax between '82 and '85 have contributed generously to his campaign."

He has also challenged Danforth's position on international trade.

"When he was chairman of the finance committee on international trade, we went from \$10 billion surplus to a \$147 billion deficit," Nixon said.

"My opponent has, too long, been hiding behind 30-second TV commercials," said Nixon.

As for why the Nixon campaign has not been advertising as much as the Danforth campaign, Nixon said, "We've run a series of ads early on in the campaign. Obviously, my opponent has unlimited resources."

Said Nixon, "I think on Nov. 8, 1988, we're going to bring a victory to the Democratic Party."



Jay Nixon

Hancock disputes tax claims made by opponen

BY CHRISTOPHER A. CLARK
MANAGING EDITOR

Negative campaigning has been a disputed topic across the nation this election year, and the race for the 7th District U.S. Congress seat is no exception.

Republican candidate Mel Hancock, who has never held public office, is opposing Democrat Max Bacon and Libertarian Robert Lurvey in the Nov. 8 election.

"We had an agreement at the start of this campaign that negativism would not be part of this race," Hancock said. "My opponent has broken that agreement."

"I'm not going to get dragged into a negative campaign. But make no mistake about it. I will defend myself and my record. I will win it with honor, dignity, and integrity."

The issue stems from an excerpt of a tape played by Bacon during a Democratic rally. The excerpt contained comments made by Hancock in reference to taxing Social Security benefits.

"Read my lips; I do not support taxation of Social Security," said Hancock. "I am absolutely opposed to taxing or reducing Social Security benefits. In fact, I opposed it when the Democratic Congress started to tax Social Security benefits."

Hancock, 59, won the Republican primary in August with 39 percent of the vote. His closest contender was Joplin's Gary Nodler, who later joined Hancock's cam-

paing as a regional coordinator for Jasper, Newton, and McDonald counties.

Hancock, of Springfield, operates Federal Protection, Inc., a security systems firm, as well as a 60-acre walnut tree farm in Greene County. He sees his experience in the area of business as an asset in his campaign.

"It takes a tremendous amount of leadership to successfully operate a business, and it takes the same qualities to work successfully in Congress," said Hancock.

Hancock has a wife, Alma, who is referred to as "Sug" (short for sugar). He has two sons, Lee and Kim, and one daughter, Lu Ann. Lee is an attorney in California, while Kim works for Federal Protection, Inc. Lu Ann is a sophomore at Southwest Missouri State University.

Hancock began school in Carthage, but later graduated from Springfield Senior High. He graduated from SMSU in 1951.

Hancock, a member of the Church of Christ, was enlisted and commissioned in the Air Force. He was awarded the American Spirit of Honor medal.

Twice before, Hancock has run for public office but twice came up the loser, despite carrying the majority vote in Southwest Missouri. In 1982, Hancock opposed Sen. Jack Danforth, which Hancock's press secretary Sam Coring termed as "an effort to force Danforth to support the Balanced Budget Amendment."

In 1984, Hancock ran for lieutenant governor against Harriett Woods and lost. However, Hancock won every county in

Southwest Missouri with an average 65 percent of the vote, something his campaign hopes will carry him to the 7th District U.S. Congress seat.

"The voters know Mel," said Coring. "He has won here handily in the past. In '84, he cleaned Harriett's clock down here, so we fully expect him to do well here once again."

Hancock is most noted for his part in the "Hancock Amendment," which was an effort by a group of private citizens to set limits on government taxation.

"This plan really had two benefits to it," said Hancock. "State governments could not provide a local spending increase without being able to put up the money for it."

"Secondly, if the state takes in more revenue than is needed, the percentage is paid back to the citizens. This is something the taxpayers really appreciate."

Hancock said few differences exist between he and vice president George Bush.

"I don't think there is a major issue where I disagree with Mr. Bush, while my opponent does have disagreements with his party's nominee (Gov. Michael Dukakis)," Hancock said. He said Bacon "vacillates" on such issues as gun control, the death penalty, and abortion.

"You must always support your nominee, and I am certainly doing that in this campaign," Hancock said.

On Oct. 27, Hancock picked up the endorsement of President Reagan during an appearance by Reagan at SMSU.

"I can't think of a better person to repre-



Mel Hancock, the Missouri 7th District Republican nominee, rode an elephant in Joplin's Fall Fiesta parade.

sent Southwest Missouri in our Congress and we can count on Mel Hancock to hold on to taxes just like he did in Missouri with the Hancock Amendment," said.

'Joplin Globe' endorsement pleases Bacon staff

BY CHRISTOPHER A. CLARK
MANAGING EDITOR

Endorsement from *The Joplin Globe* is something Max Bacon's campaign staff accepts with pleasure.

"Max feels it's very helpful to the campaign," said Gary Edwards, campaign manager. "*The Joplin Globe* is a very respected newspaper, and we are happy they endorsed this candidate."

Bacon, a conservative Democrat from Springfield, is a candidate for the 7th District U.S. Congress seat. The 7th District includes 17 counties in Southwest Missouri.

In its Oct. 30 edition, *The Globe* said "In Bacon, Southwest Missourians will have a congressman who thinks before he speaks, who has intellectual depth and the kind of professional competence that will increase when nurtured by the disciplines and demands made upon those who sit in the House of Representatives."

Republican Mel Hancock has picked up the endorsement of *The Springfield News-Leader*, although the endorsement was considered "a back-handed approval" by Bacon's staff.

"The endorsement said that Hancock was a motor-mouth who would be an embarrassment to the district," Edwards said. "They classified Bacon as more of a public service-oriented congressman, whereas Hancock would be more of a cause-oriented congressman. It was one of the weirdest endorsements of a candidate that I have seen."

Edwards says that according to a poll taken by the Democratic Congressional

Commission Committee, Hancock appears to be losing ground in the campaign.

"We're definitely picking up the momentum," Edwards said.

"I stand firmly for the preservation of democratic forms of government anywhere in the world. We all value peace, but we value freedom more."

—Max Bacon, 7th District Congress Democratic nominee

Much of the debate during the campaign has centered on Social Security benefits. Bacon has accused Hancock of wanting to remove tax exemption from Social Security. At rallies and appearances across Southwest Missouri, Hancock has denied the charges, but Bacon insists they are true.

"Mel Hancock has given a different explanation each and every time about the Social Security issue," Bacon said. "We have seen Mel Hancock waffle so much on the issues."

Campaign advertisements also accuse Hancock of wanting to lower minimum wages.

"Lowering the minimum-wage level could be very damaging," said Bacon. "The fact that Mel wants to lower the wages even further is dangerous."

At a debate Oct. 25 in Springfield, Bacon and Hancock were asked questions concerning foreign policy and defense.

In reference to Central American policy,

Bacon said freedom is a top priority.

"I stand firmly for the preservation of democratic forms of government anywhere in the world," Bacon said. "We all value

peace, but we value freedom more."

Bacon, a member of the Northwest Baptist Church in Springfield, graduated from Springfield Hillcrest High School. He received a bachelor of science degree in education in 1963 from Southwest Missouri State University. Bacon, 47, also graduated from the University of Missouri School of Law.

He served as a state representative for two terms, representing the 144th district in 1971 and the 148th district in 1973. In 1974 Bacon was elected a magistrate judge, and then three years later was elected to the 31st Judicial Circuit Court, where he was referred to as "Maximum Max," a name used to describe his "toughness" on crime.

"Tough on crime, tough on drugs, sensitive to victims—that describes Judge Max Bacon," said Tom Mountjoy, president of the Missouri Prosecuting Attorneys Association.

While serving on the bench, Bacon taught political science part-time at Evangel College in Springfield. He left his judicial seat

to run for Congress.

Bacon and his wife, Jenine, have three sons: Gregory, Bradley, and Douglas. The candidate has said many times one of his top priorities would be to clean up government.

"We need to do whatever we can to restore public confidence in our public officials," Bacon said. "The people of Southwest Missouri will be able to trust me."

"It all comes down to a question of personnel. All the experience in the world do anybody any good. I think I will be a better man to serve Southwest Missouri."



Hearnes differs with Ashcroft on education issues



Betty Hearnes

BY BRENDA KILBY
ASSISTANT EDITOR

Polls show Betty Hearnes is lagging behind her main opponent, incumbent Gov. John Ashcroft. In spite of this, she continues to wage what she calls a grass roots effort, while admitting that her campaign has raised less money than his.

"She is being supported by the working people and not by the Fortune 500," said Randy McConnell, policy director for the Hearnes campaign. As for Ashcroft's claim that Hearnes' record in the state legislature was "very skimpy when it comes to substantive legislation," McConnell calls that "a crock."

"The Governor doesn't understand how the General Assembly operates," he said, citing Hearnes' work on the budget. "Her name wasn't on it because she wasn't the committee chair."

"If passing bills is so important, what does John Ashcroft think of his own ticket in this race?"

McConnell said the greatest differences between Hearnes and Ashcroft lie within the issues of education. As state representative of Missouri's 160th district, Hearnes voted against the Excellence in Education Act, a legislative feat Ashcroft touts as the largest jewel in his crown.

"She felt the act was the first step in an attempt by the state to get state control of

public schools," he said. "Also, the program is based on testing, and as a former classroom teacher Betty Hearnes thought it would lead to coaching for testing."

Hearnes also opposed the act's career ladder option, which allows school districts to give bonuses up to \$3,000 per year to deserving teachers with five years experience.

"Rural districts don't have the money for raising teacher salaries or for the career ladder," McConnell said.

Hearnes has been working on her own education policy paper which calls for a series of steps and is aimed toward identifying the "at risk" student.

"We need to nurture our public schools," she said. "We need to set curriculum priorities, focus on education in classrooms, establish and renew the professionalism of our teachers, simplify the organizational structure, reduce the bureaucratic reporting and paperwork and develop and maintain effective school community partnerships."

The priorities Hearnes has set for education include grant programs for latch-key children, pre-school programs, and compensatory after-school and weekend programs.

"Latch-key kids, poor kids," said McConnell. "With this program we can identify kids who by the third grade have problems which need to be dealt with."

Although Hearnes differs with Ashcroft on education, Libertarian candidate Mike Roberts said few differences separate the

candidates. McConnell disagreed with Roberts' assessment.

"There is a wide gap between the Ashcroft and Hearnes camps on issues," he said. "But there is a chasm between us and Mike Roberts."

Hearnes does not agree with the Democratic national platform on some issues.

"She is opposed to abortion," McConnell said. Since abortion is legal, however, Hearnes as governor would "enforce the law." The Democratic platform calls for "freedom of reproductive choice," which means women could continue to have abortions legally.

McConnell says Hearnes is more concerned about children after they are born than Ashcroft is, especially about children whose parents both work and are unsupervised after school. She has also accused Ashcroft of vetoing day-care legislation.

According to McConnell, the Equal Rights Amendment is a "moot issue," even though the Democratic platform calls for it to be re-introduced.

"I think she is in favor of it but never got a chance to vote on it while she was in the House," he said.

Hearnes' attack on Ashcroft centers mainly around his using the governor's seat as a public relations tool.

"When Betty was in the basement working on the budget, John Ashcroft was somewhere looking for a photo opportunity."

Many improvements made in 4 years, claims Ashcroft

BY BRENDA KILBY
ASSISTANT EDITOR

Current polls showing him with a comfortable lead over his opponents, Gov. John Ashcroft hopes to ride easily back into another term. His campaign theme has been "Progress through Today, Commitment for Tomorrow," and his main strategy has been to cite his record.

"There has been movement in this state in the last four years," said his campaign manager, Tom Deuschle, who said Missourians were better off after four years of Ashcroft as governor. However, the Ashcroft campaign has not directly addressed specific, sensitive issues such as women's rights and abortion.

"Let's just say we support the Republican platform all the way," Deuschle said.

The platform published by the Republican Party after this summer's convention calls for the death penalty for large-scale drug abusers.

"Gov. Ashcroft supports that," his campaign manager said.

The platform calls for tax credits for parents who pay private-school tuition or preschool day care.

"Gov. Ashcroft supports that," Deuschle said.

The Republican political platform opposes the Equal Rights Amendment, proposes a constitutional amendment which would outlaw abortion in all cases, and is against teaching birth control in public schools.

"Yes," Deuschle said. "That is the governor's view."

According to Ashcroft's campaign manager, a 47 percent increase in funding for education occurred during his term in office. During the Oct. 17 televised debate with Betty Hearnes and Mike Roberts, Ashcroft was accused by Hearnes of actually cutting funds for education during his term as governor.

"That's simply not true," Ashcroft said in rebuttal. "I only trimmed the increases the legislature wanted."

Deuschle explained further. "It would be nice to approve more money for education," he said. "But the budget should be balanced first."

Hearnes also called Ashcroft a "do-nothing governor." Deuschle refuted this with facts and figures.

"Since Gov. Ashcroft was elected, there have been 174,000 new jobs," he said, adding that these were really new jobs and not just replacements. "We have brought in industry and improved the quality of education."

Ashcroft campaign literature makes reference to several changes in education which have occurred during his term in office. One of those is an increase in teachers across the state, which has reduced the teacher-to-student ratio to a current 16.2 to one. However, no mention is made of what that ratio was before he was elected.

Future plans outlined in his campaign brochures include model schools, more testing of teachers and future educators, and



Missouri Gov. John Ashcroft and his wife, Janet, were part of the Reynolds Hall addition dedication ceremonies at Missouri Southern during the spring semester.

students. One of those programs is Skilled Missourians Able and Ready for Tomorrow, known by its acronym, SMART.

"We will issue a warranty to high school students whose test scores show that they have truly mastered the basic skills," Ashcroft said. "The SMART warranty will assure employers that these students have not just spent the time and taken the courses necessary to graduate; they've shown they have the skills necessary to compete effectively in the work force."

"Every high school should aim to have each of its graduates qualify for a warranty," said Ashcroft.

Although he is willing to take credit for every gain education has made in Missouri during the last four years, Ashcroft's campaign manager says the governor is not responsible for Missouri Southern's longer academic year. Deuschle said the governor will not promise that if re-elected he will lengthen Christmas and summer vacations.

"Those decisions are made by the Board of Regents," he said. "Talk to them."

Ashcroft, 46, carried 107 of Missouri's 114 counties in 1984 on his way to one of the largest Republican gubernatorial victories in the state's history.

Democratic candidate hopes to 'shape' the future

BY JIMMY SEXTON
EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

Mel Carnahan is confident of victory as he winds down his campaign for lieutenant governor.

Carnahan said he is enjoying a 14-point lead over his Republican counterpart, R.B. Grisham.

"I have the experience and preparation for the job," said Carnahan, 54. "I'd be part of the team for leadership in our state."

Carnahan's reasons for seeking the office of lieutenant governor are "simple" and shared by many others running for public office.

"I want to be a part of making government work," he said; "tackling the tough problems and in some small way to shape a future that matches our dreams."

Though the lieutenant governor's office has been considered as "not too important of a job," Carnahan nevertheless wants to make it more than what it's supposed to be.

"Nobody knows the ropes better than I," Carnahan said, "and that will be a substantial asset in working for the public interest."

"My record shows I am prepared to serve as governor if need be, and I am prepared to preside over the Senate."

The duties of the lieutenant governor are to preside over the Senate if needed, head committees, and serve in the governor's absence.

The "practice of government" has long been Carnahan's "first love." He believes the

role of citizen advocate in the lieutenant governor's office provides "a rightful and needed service for those who turn to government for help."



Mel Carnahan

If elected, Carnahan said he would push for development of a transportation network that would connect Missouri's recreational areas to the metropolitan areas and major midwestern cities. He also would focus on creating jobs in the state.

Earlier this year, Kenneth Rothman, former lieutenant governor, endorsed Carnahan for the Democratic nomination.

"Mel has fine qualifications to be a public official and will make a great lieutenant governor," said Rothman, a St. Louis lawyer. "I respect Mel Carnahan as a person of integrity."

Carnahan, who completed a four-year term as state treasurer in 1985, was defeated by Rothman in 1984 as the Democratic nominee for governor.

According to Carnahan, Grisham, a state representative, has "merely held a job."

"There's a difference in holding a job and taking hold to make it work," said Carnahan. "He has no accomplishments in literature and he doesn't have a list of anything he's done in speeches or published material."

For the last week of campaigning, the state GOP is buying a "huge television package" to help Grisham's campaign.

"The committee is trying to buy the office for him," Carnahan said. "I think the main question of this race is who is qualified and who is not. The comparison is very stark because he has no leadership positions, no causes, and no bills passed in the past."

Carnahan entered the public arena at age

26 as a municipal judge in Rolla, hometown. He served as president of Rolla school board. Two years later, he was elected to the Missouri House and was majority floor leader during his last term. He was a state representative from 1963-67.

During his terms in the House he was awarded *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat* Meritorious Service Award and was recognized by his colleagues for outstanding service.

Carnahan left the House in the mid-1970s and "retired" to his law practice with Carnahan, Carnahan, & Hickie, where he remained active in civic affairs.

In 1980, Carnahan was elected by more votes than any non-incumbent state candidate in history as state treasurer.

The Wall Street Journal, *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and *The Kansas City Star* all cited Carnahan for his "modern management" which saved taxpayers millions of dollars during his term as state treasurer.

Carnahan and his wife, Jean, have four children.

Promising to be a doer and not a constructionist, Carnahan says he will be a quality office holder who citizens can count on to help cut through bureaucratic tape.

"I believe my combined experience in public eye and private sectors far exceeds that of any of my rivals, be they Democrat or Republican," he said.

Grisham wants to provide 'full-time service' to office

BY JIMMY SEXTON
EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

Richard Grisham has said he would bring "full-time service" to the lieutenant governor's office and that service is the central issue of the race.

"When we look at the whole picture, including excitement and enthusiasm," said Grisham, "I feel we're miles above the opposition."

Grisham, a state representative from the 145th District, is the Republican nominee for the lieutenant governor's office.

Grisham, 35, is opposed by Democrat Mel Carnahan, who, according to Grisham, will continue to practice law if elected.

"I want to be lieutenant governor on a full-time basis," he said, "and that is what separates me from Mr. Carnahan."

"I can offer a teamwork concept; my opponent cannot."

Grisham, as well as Carnahan, wants to take the lieutenant governor's job and expand its duties and responsibilities.

"I have an agenda with Gov. Ashcroft," said Grisham, "and he is very supportive of this agenda. Carnahan has no agenda, or at least he hasn't stated one."

There are five points to Grisham's agenda: drugs, day care, literacy, public safety, and ombudsman.

"We will have an administration that is willing to fight the war on drugs in the state," Grisham said. "We'll also lead the pack for day-care programs that will par-

allel the federal government's."

Adult literacy is "very important" to Grisham, who wants to help advance the reading skills of Missouri's citizens.

"We must also support the law agencies across the state by implementing neighborhood watches in various communities," he said. "Public safety has a lot to do with insurance rates in the state, and that is an area I want to directly look into."

On Oct. 24, Grisham traveled throughout the state discussing his proposal to "expand and improve" the services of the ombudsman's office within the lieutenant governor's office.

Grisham proposed that a mobile ombudsman's office be created to bring the office to the people, rather than making them travel to the State Capitol.

Said Grisham, "One thing I've been emphasizing throughout the campaign was that a full-time, active lieutenant governor not only brings respect back to the office, but can also make the office a more vital, pro-active force in our state government. This idea for a mobile ombudsman's office is just one way to accomplish that goal."

Grisham estimated the cost for the mobile office at \$18,000 per year for the first three years, and \$10,000 each year thereafter (if using the same vehicle, a van).

"The lieutenant governor's office has great potential to improve the quality of life in Missouri, and this is just one example of programs we could institute to further assist the citizens of our state," he said.



R.B. Grisham, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, wants to provide "full-time service" to the office. He hopes to improve reading skills of Missourians.



Roy Blunt, a Republican candidate for Missouri secretary of state, believes the election process is similar to a job interview. His opponent is Democrat James Askew.

Blunt believes election is similar to 'job interview'

BY ROBERT J. SMITH
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Roy Blunt insists that running for Missouri's secretary of state is similar to a job interview.

"I think an election is much like a job interview," said Blunt, a 38-year-old Republican incumbent. "You put your resume on the table, do some interviews, and let the people decide."

Blunt has received the endorsement of several newspapers in his bid to return as Missouri's secretary of state, including the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, *The Kansas City Star*, *The Joplin Globe*, the *Rolla Daily News*, and the *Columbia Daily Tribune*.

The *Joplin Globe* said "Roy Blunt has earned the support of Missourians on Nov. 8 and we wholeheartedly recommend his reelection as secretary of state."

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* said Blunt is "clearly the superior candidate." The *Kansas City Star* called Blunt "an excellent public official for Missouri."

Blunt, running for his second term as secretary, is proud of several accomplishments during his first term. One success he lists is serving as co-chairman of the Missouri Opportunity 2000 Commission. The report had a strong emphasis on education and determined that Southwest Missouri will be one of the fastest-growing areas of the state through the year 2000. The report determined some of the state's needs going into the 21st century.

"It has been a great success," Blunt said. "One of the jobs of this office is to plan and move our state to the future. I think I've done that, and I want to continue doing that."

Other successes Blunt lists are his efforts to improve greater polling place accessibility for the disabled, reducing the number of unnecessary permanent records maintained at state expense, and making changes in election procedures which have saved time and money.

Blunt has authored and co-authored several publications dealing with voting procedures and voting rights. He is currently on the Federal Election Commission.

Blunt has made an effect on the voting methods in the state. In addition to improving accessibility, he has worked with the Wolfner Library for the Blind to offer voting information on audio tape and in braille for sight-impaired voters. A toll-free telephone number at the library provides voter information for the hearing impaired.

During his four years in office, Blunt has successfully obtained the records of more than 600,000 veterans from the War of 1812 through World War I to assist historians and genealogists.

Since Blunt was elected, he has upgraded the publishing of the *Missouri Register* to twice monthly. The register provides the most current listing of new and proposed state rules and regulations.

Blunt said the budget for his campaign was about \$450,000 for the year.

"We've stayed within our budget," he said. "It was appropriately financed. We were real cost effective in our campaign."

Blunt has served Missourians in other capacities before being named as secretary of state in 1984. He served 12 years as a county official for Springfield and Greene County. He also was chairman of the Missouri Housing Development Commission.

Askew says not to count him out of race

BY ROBERT J. SMITH
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

James Askew says not to count him out. Askew, the Democratic nominee for secretary of state, believes his status as a "working man" will help his cause.

"I'm my own man," said Askew, from St. Louis County. "I speak my mind and believe I can represent the people."

"I'm not a hot-shot lawyer. I'm a working man."

while his opponent, Roy Blunt, has already spent more than \$310,000.

Although he spends much of his time traveling to other states, name recognition may work to his advantage Tuesday. Askew has run for secretary of state three times and the U.S. Senate once, but lost in the Democratic primary each time.

Askew was a victim of the James Kirkpatrick years, losing twice to the veteran politician. In 1984 Askew was defeated by Gary Sharpe in the primary election. Sharpe

leaders made no official endorsement, it was generally known that they considered Christian the stronger candidate to oppose Blunt.

"I support a free two-year junior college program for high school graduates," he said.

"Years ago, high school was considered a luxury. Now, four years of college is a necessity."

Askew said he also would make efforts to decrease the number of high school dropouts in Missouri. According to Askew, the issue of dropouts is a "great concern."

"I also think four-year schools should be helped," he said. "In order to advance, it takes money. Students can't come out of college \$30,000 or \$40,000 in debt."

In some respects, politics is in Askew's blood. A cousin, Ruben Askew, served as governor of Florida and another was a judge in Lamar.

If elected, Askew said he wants to simplify voter registration by working with county clerks across the state.

Askew's motivation to serve as secretary of state is to be a voice for the working people.

"The motivation is that I want to be a representative of the people," he said. "I want a voice for the working people."

then lost to Blunt, who is Askew's opponent this year.

"I achieved several points of success in those campaigns," Askew said. "I acquired name recognition. If anything would have happened to James Kirkpatrick, I would have been the nominee."

Askew pulled off an upset in this year's primary, defeating David Christian by 48,000 votes. Although Democratic Party

As an over-the-road truck driver, Askew works about 60 hours a week. He has traveled throughout the nation, but has been staying "within 500 miles of Missouri" in more recent years.

Askew, 47, has used his truck to his campaign advantage. Stopping mostly at truck stops and warehouses, the Democrat has had a chance to meet Missouri voters. The campaign is costing Askew less than \$3,000

"I'm my own man. I speak my mind and believe I can represent the people."

—James Askew, candidate



James Askew



Bob Holden and his wife, Lori, came to Missouri Southern in January to announce his candidacy for state treasurer. His wife has been assisting him in the election.

Holden challenges for po

BY STEPHANIE DAVIS
ARTS EDITOR

Bob Holden has a simple goal if elected state treasurer: restore the confidence of Missouri citizens in the office.

"I want to restore people's confidence in the integrity of the position of state treasurer and respect for the job," said Holden, a 39-year-old Democrat. "I would be committed to work as state treasurer full time."

Holden has accused incumbent Wendell Bailey of "rolling back the odometer in the state treasurer's office to an era when politics instead of professionalism ruled."

Holden, a 1973 graduate of Southwest Missouri State University, has been a state representative for six years. In the Missouri House he is chairman of the general administration appropriations committee and a member of several other committees. He was a co-sponsor of the Excellence in Education Act, a sponsor for the cash operating reserve constitutional amendment, and a member of the committee that drafted MO BUCKS legislation.

Holden worked in the state treasurer's office from 1975-80.

Raised on a farm in Shannon County, Holden wants to help the state's farmers.

"I am very sensitive to the needs of the rural people, because I am one. My family still farms in south-central Missouri."

Holden says he will provide the type of leadership important to the treasurer's office and expand the opportunities it provides.

Holden's wife, Lori, acts as his press secretary. She gives speeches and holds news conferences for his campaign.

"I want it (the treasurer's office) to be the most important office in the state government, and it can be with the right ship," Holden said.

Holden was accused by Bailey of promoting "backward" investment of public money. Holden said Bailey's investment practices are returning Missouri to the days of politics and personal favorites, not professionalism, dictated the business of the office.

Bailey said Holden's plans would change current investment practices which helped increase the amount of state money invested in Missouri banks from about \$500 million three years ago to about \$580 million now.

Holden favors policies which require financial institutions that make loans to their communities.

"Most Missouri financial institutions have a deep-rooted sense of commitment to the local community," Holden said in a release issued after Bailey's conference.

"However, the state treasurer should always take a lead role to encourage maximum local investment, and the current treasurer guidelines don't do that," he said.

"What good is it for the state to deplete money in Missouri institutions if they re-invest it back in the local community for housing, auto, and business loans?" Holden said.

Bailey to continue investing

BY STEPHANIE DAVIS
ARTS EDITOR

If Missouri voters grant him another four years in office, Wendell Bailey promises to continue making money for the state through investments.

Bailey, a graduate of Southwest Missouri State University, was elected to the Springfield city council in 1969, the Missouri legislature in 1972, the U.S. Congress in 1980, and state treasurer four years ago.

The Republican incumbent said the most important thing accomplished during his term was converting "the treasury from a private office to a public office." He said he was involved in the MO-AG BUCKS program, the "biggest-linked deposit program."

Under the program, qualified Missouri farmers could receive loans at reasonable interest rates.

"We have a slogan we want to continue," said Bailey, 48. "Every dollar is invested everyday drawing interest or paying for services for the people of the state of Missouri."

"Because of that, we have set records of interest earned."

Bailey believes few people understand the state treasurer's office.

"It was under control by one bank in Jefferson City without bids," he said. "We bid that for the first time in 53 years, and the cost went down remarkably from a \$2.9 million my first year to \$988,000. That's a \$2 million savings."

"We saved \$4,414 a day on that bid," he said. "That is part of our cash managing system that's ranked number one in the U.S. by the National Association of the State Treasury."

Bailey said no other state treasurer had earned more interest for state investments.

Democratic opponent Bob Holden has accused Bailey of turning the office into "a political haven for cronies" by using state employees for his campaign work.

Holden said a part-time state employee, Mike Young, traveled with Bailey during a campaign swing in late July and early August.

Bailey said Young accompanied him for

10 days but was not paid as a state employee for the period.

Bailey doesn't believe Holden's negative campaign has hurt him any.

"He's just said ridiculous things," said Bailey. "I go around Missouri talking about Wendell Bailey, and he goes around talking about Wendell Bailey so that just makes two of us talking about Wendell Bailey."

Bailey said his opponent is promoting "backward investment policies."

He also said his Democratic challenger would penalize banks by withdrawing state deposits from them if they did not meet Holden's standards for granting loans in their communities.

Bailey said he abolished rules designed to make sure banks are making loans in their communities.

"Now the treasurer's only requirement is that a bank meet state security requirements," Bailey said.

"We have never turned down a bank in Missouri for a deposit."

In an attempt to raise campaign funds, Bailey's campaign staff in September enclosed one penny in each of 20,000 letters asking Missourians to send the treasurer a \$5 bill in return.

"Let's trade Lincolns" was the theme of that fund-raising campaign.

"This is a calculated risk—we could be out 20,000 pennies," said Bailey at the time. "But I think people want to be involved in a campaign."

"Many people don't have \$50 or \$100 to send to the treasurer's race," he added. "The people of Missouri appreciate the firsts we have accomplished in the treasurer's office, and this is how they can be involved."

"One woman on a Jefferson City radio talk show said she appreciates her MO BUCKS loan so much she suggested farmers send her bushels of corn to be sold to help me in the treasurer's race," said Bailey.

Bailey also took an armored car trip across Missouri, asking for \$5 from state residents. He said, "The reason is printed on the back of the armored car. Wendell Bailey puts the people's interest first."



Incumbent Wendell Bailey is seeking his second term as treasurer for the state. Bailey said he would continue to make money for the state through investments.

Webster calls suit a 'stunt'

BY BOBBIE SEVERS
CAMPUS EDITOR

Saying that a lawsuit filed by his opponent is nothing more than a "campaign stunt," Bill Webster instead points to his record as attorney general.

Webster, the Republican incumbent, is being sued by Democrat Mike Wolff.

"Mike Wolff's lawsuit is a campaign stunt," said Webster. "I'm reluctant to even say it because it's phony."

Wolff is suing Webster for the right to see the original audit of his office completed by the state auditor's staff.

Webster said there is no such thing as a preliminary audit, and the audit made public is the only one.

Webster, 35, is confident of victory.

"Some candidates try to make you forget campaign promises," he said. "I'm trying to remind them of mine. The promises I made a year ago, I have kept."

Webster, who was born in Carthage, attended Missouri Southern, the University of Kansas, and the University of Missouri-Kansas City Law School. He also maintained a private law practice in Joplin.

Webster also served two terms as a state representative from the 128th District.

When elected attorney general in 1984, he became the youngest one in the U.S.

Webster's campaign platform contains three major issues. The first major issue deals with a strong criminal justice system.

In the past year, Webster's office has handled 80 felony cases and received 78 convictions. Fourteen of 30 murder cases have resulted in the death sentence.

"We have an effective prosecuting unit," Webster said. "We have a 98 percent conviction rate and are very proud of that."

The attorney general's office has passed

a crime victim's Bill of Rights. This allows victims better notice of hearings, plea bargains, and parole hearings. It also provides for restitution to victims and a "victim's impact statement."

The second major issue of his platform is consumer protection.

"Our consumer effort is very fundamental," said Webster. "We used to have 10 complaints a day—now we have over 200 a day."

The most recent of Webster's actions resulted in the closing down of a "university" selling mail-order college degrees without offering an education. His office is also suing an accrediting firm for fraud.

"We used to have 10 complaints a day, now we have over 200 a day," said Webster.

"We have collected over \$60 million for consumers. Our consumer effort is very fundamental, and we are trying to make the delivery of processing consumer complaints successful."

Webster's third issue in his campaign deals with environmental protection.

"Environmental protection is the third cornerstone," he said. "We negotiated a \$250,000 agreement with Trans World Airlines in a hazardous waste case."

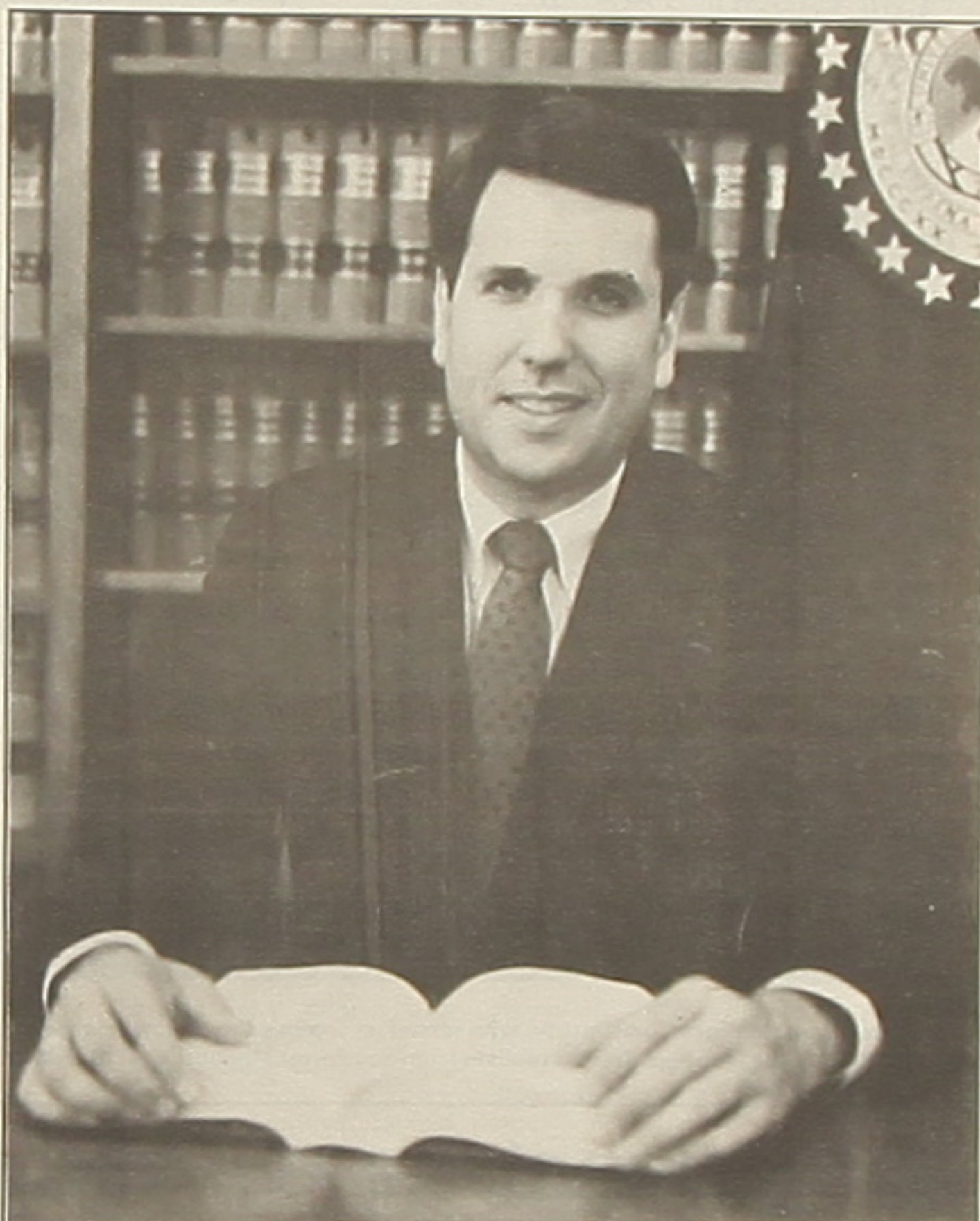
TWA was improperly disposing waste at its overhaul base at the Kansas City International Airport. TWA also agreed to pay \$500,000 in the form of a scholarship fund.

Webster believes the duties of his office are defined by what the legislature puts on the books—not by political views.

"We have removed politics from this office," he said.

Webster believes Gov. Michael Dukakis furlough program was ridiculous.

"His policies are misguided," said Webster. "Instead of putting convicted murderers on weekend furloughs, I'll put them on death row."



Republican candidate William Webster, who has served twice in the House of Representatives, is running for his second term as Missouri's attorney general.

Wolff says his opponent 'must have something to hide'

BY BOBBIE SEVERS
CAMPUS EDITOR

The challenger for the attorney general's office, Democrat Mike Wolff, is suing the incumbent, saying that he "must have something to hide."

Wolff is suing Attorney General Bill Webster and Margaret Kelly, state auditor, for the right to make public an original audit sent to Webster from Kelly. Wolff contends that the audit contains criticism of Webster's management as attorney general.

"I think the people have the right to know what kind of evaluation was done of his office by the state auditor," Wolff said. "And I think they have a right to know it before the election. The auditor claims nothing is released but the final report, which we think was watered down."

The audit covers a period ending June 30, 1987.

"If the original audit was released before the election, it would give people some insight on two things," he said. "One is what the true criticism was, especially with regard to the fraud that was committed in his Kansas City office."

"The second part of it is, I think the public is also entitled to know whether or not there's such a cozy relationship down there with the auditor's office and the at-

torney general's office, both being of the same political party."

Wolff said the lawsuit will not be heard until early December.

Wolff, 43, has been a law professor at St. Louis University since 1975.

While attending Dartmouth College on scholarship, Wolff was editor-in-chief of the daily newspaper. He attended the University of Minnesota Law School and was a reporter for *The Minneapolis Star*.

Wolff's main target area is the insurance industry. He believes the attorney general's office should protect the people against insurance companies and the price increases.

"I think the priorities of the office should be directed to those things that people cannot do themselves," he said. "The insurance companies won't behave unless there is an aggressive attorney general forcing them to behave. They can essentially behave like monopolists."

"The main purpose of the attorney general's office is to represent the legal interests of Missouri and the people in the state. Virtually every function of state government is affected by the performance of the attorney general's office—performance or lack of performance."

Another issue Wolff believes must be a top priority is farm credit problems.

"In many areas of our state the family

farm is in danger of extinction from forces beyond the individual family's control."

Wolff said the system of enforcing the death penalty needs major improvements.

"If somebody had landed on this planet, in Missouri, from another society that knew nothing about us and asked how we punished people," said Wolff, "and we said, 'Well, we have the death penalty, but it takes 10 or 12 years between the time we give you a trial and the time the sentence is enforced,' they'd think we were crazy. And we are crazy."

"The death penalty distorts so many values that we have in our judicial system, that I have to say I'm not a fan of the death penalty. I think we give up a lot of the value of our system in those cases. I'm very disturbed by the way cases are handled."

Wolff believes there is a certain amount of campaigning that has to be negative. He believes bringing up facts and issues that reflect poorly on the incumbent is a "burden and a duty" for the challenger.

Although Wolff has never held a political office, he thinks that could help him.

"I'm not a Jefferson City insider, and that is one reason people might vote for me," he said. "I'm going to make legal decisions for the state and represent the state's interests without regard for the insurance lobby or any other lobby," he said.



Mike Wolff



Republican nominee Gary Burton, who served on Joplin's City Council, is seeking election to the House of Representatives from Southwest Missouri's 127th District.

Burton will work to attract business, industry to Joplin

BY ANASTASIA UMLAND
ASSISTANT EDITOR

Gary Burton is hoping to have a direct influence for the people in the 127th District as he campaigns for the seat in the Missouri House.

"I want to help the southwest [Missouri] area grow and become more important in the House's decisions," he said.

After serving for three years on Joplin's City Council, Burton decided to run for the state office and serve the city in a different manner.

"The Council and the Chamber of Commerce are working together to build more industrial development in Joplin," said Burton, a Republican. "By representing this area on the state level, I want to make sure the state government is working to help the southwest area."

In addition to his work on the Council, Burton has 11 years of service on various city boards and commissions, such as the zoning and planning committee, parks and recreation committee, economic development committee, motel tax committee, and the area solid waste committee.

Burton, 43, said he did not serve on the City Council with the intention of running

for the state representative post.

"I want to continue to push economic growth of Joplin at the state level," he said.

He thinks his experience in business, government, education, and community gives him broad and varied qualifications to be a state representative.

The issues Burton is supporting include education, solid waste, and protection of the elderly. He is promoting long-term care for older Missourians. He recognizes the need for improved facilities and added incentives for businesses.

"I started out as a teacher," he said, "and I realize the drawbacks."

Burton hopes to re-evaluate tertiary and secondary education requirements and make the benefits of teaching more lucrative to attract teachers to the area.

As another means of building growth, Burton plans to work on attracting more industry to the area.

"The Joplin area, everywhere within a 30- to 60-mile radius, has the lowest employment rate in the country," he said. "If added industry will decrease this further."

Burton, who has lived in Joplin since 1971, has a personal interest in community development.

Turner wants to represent District's rural community

BY ANASTASIA UMLAND
ASSISTANT EDITOR

Because he believes the people of the rural community need to be represented, Johnny Turner desires election to the Missouri House, 127th District.

"The people of the cities have been controlling things for too long," said Turner, a Webb City Democrat. "I want to give some of the voice back to the rural residents."

Turner wants to be that voice. He said Jefferson City has treated the Joplin area like "stepchildren for too long."

"Southwest Missouri has not been taken to Jefferson City, and it is time we said 'Hey, we are part of the state, also,'" he said.

Turner also would like to bring more industry to the Joplin area and stress the building up of the present industries which will create more jobs.

"I know that I will not get everything I ask for, but at least someone will be putting in a word for the Joplin area," he said.

Other areas Turner intends to work for are long-range help for the elderly, more jobs at improved wages, and continuous support for educational facilities in the southwest part of the state, especially Missouri Southern.

"I would like to see Missouri Southern become Missouri State University in the near future," Turner said.

Turner wants to see the House help the College become "the best facility it can and in turn provide the best opportunity for higher education to the residents of the area."

"I think the people are fortunate to have

such an excellent education institution nearby and would like to help the school reach even greater heights," he added.

In addition to improving the College's facilities, Turner also would like to raise the salaries for instructors at the institution.

"I want the state to supply the funding to increase these salaries to make teaching at Southern more attractive to instructors," Turner said.

Turner's strong conviction for higher education stems from what he calls "the fact that an education is an important part of anyone's future."

"People can take away your job and your house and whatever other material things you may have, but they can never take away an education," he said. "That is something that you can never lose."

Turner thinks his appointment to the 127th District seat would benefit the community.

"The Missouri House is under Democratic control by a 2-1 majority," he said. "At least I am in the inter-working majority and I will be able to get more help from them than a Republican could."

Turner intends to be a "full-time representative." He plans to focus all his time and energy on working for the betterment of southwest Missouri.

"I want to represent the area 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year," he said. "I plan to quit my present job and just focus on representing my district."

A longtime resident of the Joplin area, Turner said he has the "conviction of the 127th District." Turner said he is proud of this area and would be proud to represent it.



Democratic nominee Johnny Turner, who served on the Webb City city council, wants to serve as the State Representative of the 127th District in Southwest Missouri.

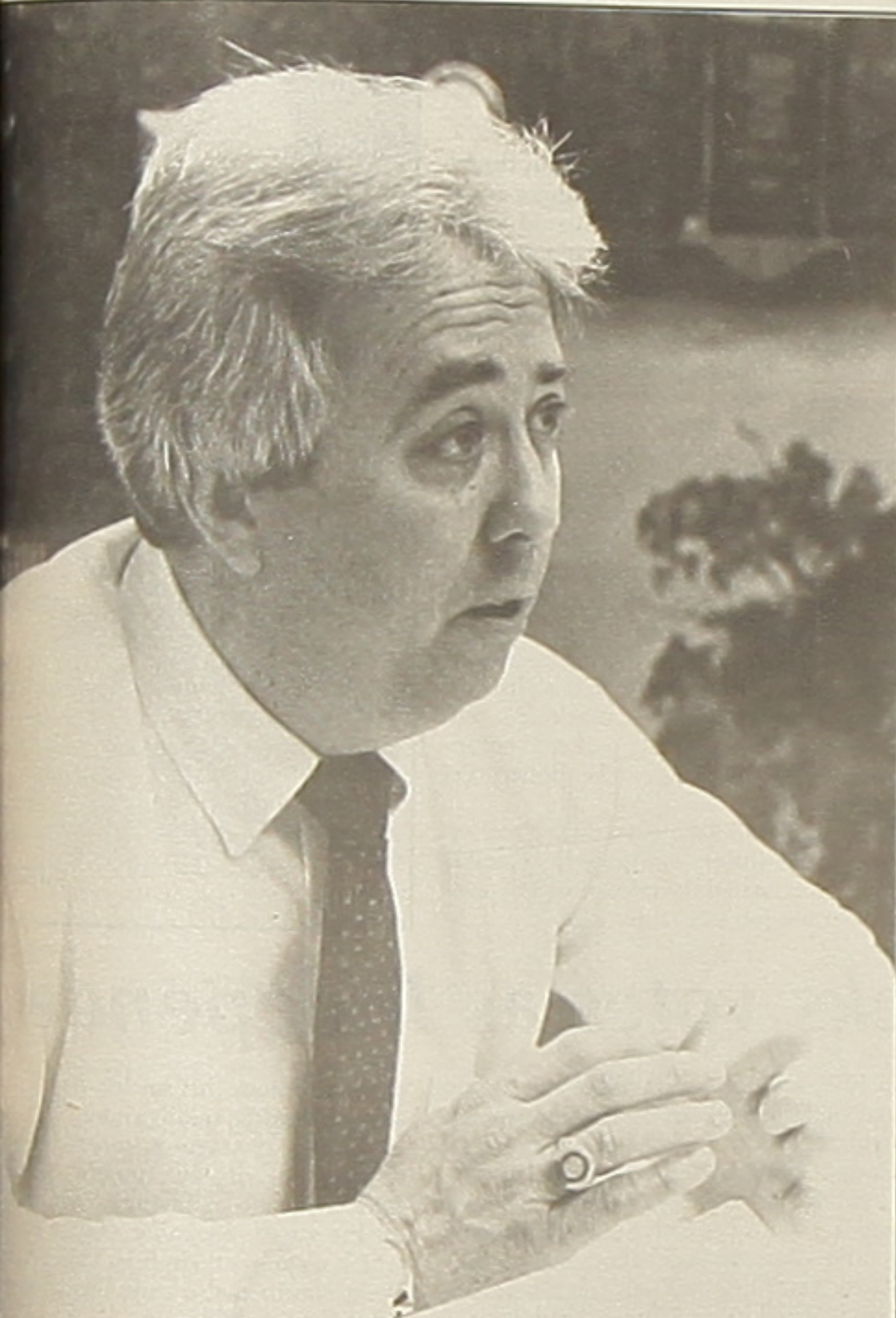
"I have seen the community grow from dirt roads to super highways," he said, "I want to help it grow even more."

Turner's previous political experience includes serving on the Webb City city council during the 1970s and heading the finance

committee for the council.

If elected, Turner promises to work for the people.

"I want to be the spokesperson for the residents of Joplin and do what is needed to have accomplished



Republican Chuck Surface is running for re-election for the 128th District House Representatives seat. His opponent is Libertarian candidate Mary Lou Graham.

Republican nominee says his record has been strong

BY STEPHEN MOORE
ADVERTISING MANAGER

Despite outspending his opponent 50-1 in the campaign for the 128th District Missouri House seat, Chuck Surface believes competition still exists.

Although Surface, a Republican, said that his position as an incumbent has significantly improved his chances for re-election, he believes he still must be prepared.

"While the Libertarian Party is not a major candidate party, any time you have an election, you have to be prepared," he said.

Surface, 44, said rumors had circulated concerning the addition of Libertarian candidate Mary Lou Graham to the ballot.

"We had heard rumors that people were circulating petitions," he said. "We had prepared, and our advertising was purchased. We had bought our TV advertising, we had gotten our signs, we had gotten our stakes to put the signs up."

Surface said he plans to run on the record of his past four years in office.

"I think a lot of people are satisfied that I have been out front on some issues and have been able to explain it," he said. "Contact has been a strong point."

Surface said some problems do stem from previous terms.

"There is always competition," he said. "When people ask me to take a stand, I'm not afraid to do that. I think that's my job. And as such, you're going to make somebody upset."

Although Surface does not object to the existence of the Libertarian Party, he believes it is unnecessary.

"I have no problem with the two-party system we have now," he said. "We have—in the groups coming up—good people in all the parties, and there is availability to go

through the party system."

Although Surface acknowledges common points in the Libertarian and Republican platforms such as a similar view on the windfall tax issue, he disagrees with many of the Libertarian points.

"Their philosophy is unusual," he said. "It's mainly a 'no government intervention whatsoever' type of thing. We have to have government intervention when it comes to things like drug abuse, pornography, and things like this."

One issue in the upcoming election has been the drug problem in the district. The Libertarian stand on the legalization of drugs is one point, according to Surface, where he differs from Graham.

"I don't think drugs should be legalized," he said. "I think that's ridiculous. Certainly I think we should have stronger penalties for drug abuse."

"We're finding out, and I believe it's true, you can stop all the sources you want, but the real problem is not the source; it's the people who want them."

Surface, who serves on the higher education committee in the House, said if re-elected, he will continue to work for the growth and funding of Missouri Southern.

"Dr. [Shailla] Aery (state commissioner for higher education) and I are together at least twice a week," he said. "We talk at least twice a week, sometimes at length. And we discuss, especially, my pet love, Southern."

"We've been very fortunate since I've been up there [at the State Capitol]. If you look at the construction of buildings in the last four years, it has just been phenomenal at Southern, and we've worked on that."

"We've talked to the commissioner and tried to impress upon her our needs and our growth; that we are a solid growth area down here as far as education."

Graham insists she is tired of 'empty promises'

STEPHEN MOORE
ADVERTISING MANAGER

No Libertarian has ever held a House seat in Missouri, but Mary Lou Graham is out to change that. In the race for the 128th District seat, she is opposing Chuck Surface, a Republican from Joplin.

Former Republican, Graham said she joined the Libertarian Party because she is tired of the "empty promises" she saw in both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Every time, we have two parties who promised the voters, very sincerely, to balance the budget," she said. "President Reagan did, Ronald Reagan did, and I think we've seen the results of eight years of spending—overspending."

"This is not the American way. We've got our spending under control. Every time it's the same story. 'We'll increase taxes to balance it [the budget] that way.' We've done this for about 22 years. I don't think we deserve to be elected if they continue making things."

According to Graham, economics is the primary reason for the existence of the

Libertarian Party.

"The preservation of capital is the main thing," she said. "We've become more toward a welfare state. Everytime we have a new government program, this means more funding. Everytime the money is taken from the people toward the government, it decreases the power of the people."

Graham believes the administrations of the past eight years have placed the country in an economically unstable position.

"The Republicans, in the past eight years, have placed us in a very financially dangerous situation," she said. "We're a debtor nation. We used to be a productive, wealthy, powerful nation. We used to be the greatest industrial nation. I don't think we can make that statement today."

One issue that is a plank of the Libertarian Party is the legalization of drugs. Graham believes the drug problem today is similar to prohibition of the 1920s and is costing more money than it is accomplishing.

"We're paying a tremendous amount of money to set up these little sting operations; lots of money to go buy a lot of this junk," Graham said. "On the other hand, we're paying for housing these people that are thrown into prison for selling things."

If elected, Graham said she will work to make information about all congressional action readily available to the people.

"I would insist that we have more constant information about what's going on," she said. "We don't need a lot more laws—we have too many now."

Having spent about \$80, Graham's campaign work has been limited, mainly to door-to-door activities. She also said she has given lectures about both her campaign and the Libertarian Party to various groups.

According to Graham, the Libertarian Party contains elements of both the Democratic and Republican parties. She does not, however, have a preference as to which of the two holds the presidency.

"They do the same thing once they get in," said Graham. "It's been a steady increase of government power, a steady increase of spending, a steady increase of debt. So what are the American people getting out of this? Empty promises."

Graham hopes her party will provide an answer to the problems facing the U.S. today and help change the course it is taking.

"I feel very patriotic," she said. "I'm in my 50s, I have two children—this is their future."



Mary Lou Graham

Kelly wants to earn citizens' respect

BY JOHN FORD
CITY NEWS EDITOR

While Pat Kelly, Democratic candidate for sheriff, has not had experience in law enforcement, he believes he is qualified for the position.

"I have two or three reasons for running for sheriff," Kelly said. "Mainly, I'm not currently involved with the sheriff's office. I believe the citizens are ready for total change. I'm not going in as a macho law enforcement officer. Things are going to be handled in a proper legal way and done by the book. I feel people are sick of the things going on at the sheriff's office."

Kelly wants to change many "things" at the office, including releasing information to the media on a regular basis and building a staff deserving of the citizens' respect.

"I would set up news releases to all radio, television, and print media on a daily basis," he said. "They need to know what we're doing and why we're doing it. However, if I'm doing an undercover operation, I wouldn't release information, because it might jeopardize the operation."

"Another thing to have in the sheriff's office is public education. Our people could visit various groups and explain to them what the sheriff's department is doing."

"Another thing might be to build a competent staff which is respected by the people. There are 30 people in the sheriff's office. A lot of them are just not suitable for that type of public service job. My proposition is that we hire top-notch, moral people for positions in the department."

Kelly says his work with homeless and foster children also qualifies him for the position.

"I've taken 36 homeless and foster children into my home," he said. "That's why I want to be sheriff—to help the youth of the county. I have the young people of Jasper County in mind. That's who need the attention and the help. Through these kids, (those he has taken into his home) I have been around the drug and cult problem for years."

Kelly said many local youths are involved with drugs because of economic difficulties at home. He also said a large amount of crime is committed among young people

because of the need for money to buy drugs.

"A lot of kids are out here pushing drugs because they need the money," said Kelly. "These kids have to get their money from somewhere to buy the dope."

"Ninety percent of all crime nowadays is drug related. The drug problem is the number one problem in Jasper County and in the nation."

According to Kelly, many youths sell drugs, but are supplied by a "hard-core" drug pusher. The pusher is unlikely to be caught even if police discover the identity of his dealers.

"The hard-core pusher doesn't push the drugs himself," he said. "No, they usually get kids who have never been in trouble before."

"This solves two problems for the pusher. If the kids get caught, it'll be their first offense, and they won't get much of a sentence. Secondly, the drug pusher is not involved with the sale, so he doesn't get caught."

Kelly believes the media, through television specials like the one hosted by Geraldo Rivera, overstated the issue of satanic worship in the Jasper County area.



Leland Boatwright

Candidate seeks votes as Independent

BY JOHN FORD
CITY NEWS EDITOR

An interest in expanding the Jasper County jail and the completion of several on-going projects are the reasons Leland Boatwright, current Jasper County sheriff, desires re-election to the office.

Boatwright, who is completing his third term, said last year that he would not seek re-election. He filed as a Republican candidate for the state legislature, but dropped out of that race. After announcing that he was retiring for health reasons, Boatwright later decided to run again for sheriff.

Supporters collected a sufficient number of names on petitions, which allowed Boatwright to enter the race as an Independent candidate.

"I've spent 24 years in law enforcement," he said. "I feel good; my health's good again. I feel I could benefit the county."

Boatwright, who was first elected sheriff

in 1976, is a former Carthage chief of police. Since he entered the law enforcement field, he has seen numerous changes, including technological advances.

"I first started being a policeman 32 years ago," he said. "The cost of operating and the salaries have increased about 500 percent. Then there's new technology, such as computers. Used to be, if we had to look up a license plate number, we'd have to look through a book to find it, and that would take up a lot of time. Now, we can get that type of information in about a minute with a computer."

Boatwright said many changes in the type of criminal incarcerated have occurred between the time he first entered law enforcement and today.

"The modern criminal is younger," he said. "Years ago, the average age of a prisoner at the Jasper County jail was 30-35. Now, it's 22 years old."

The sheriff believes the younger prisoners put more of a burden upon law enforcement

officials because they are less disciplined and are not used to taking orders.

"They're (younger prisoners) here to take care of," Boatwright said. "They have been used to having money on the street. Secondly, they're here which separates them from their families. Being confined also keeps them from what they want."

According to Boatwright, most inmates commit burglaries and drug-related offenses such as the dealing and using of substances.

According to Boatwright, Jasper County jail has a capacity of 85 inmates. There are 95 prisoners incarcerated in the facility. Like many of Missouri's prisons, the correctional institution has an overcrowding problem.

"When you're running out of space, there are no beds to transfer a prisoner to."

Please turn to Independent, page 15

Dedication is a key in Pierce's campaign

BY JOHN FORD
CITY NEWS EDITOR

Saying his main purpose for seeking the Jasper County sheriff's office is to handle all of the needs of the citizens, Bill Pierce is the Republican candidate.

"The main function of the office should be to assist the public with whatever problem they might have," Pierce said. "It's also important to make the public feel secure."

Pierce has numerous goals for the department, including obtaining a staff which is dedicated to the task of law enforcement.

"Law enforcement is a profession, and the people involved with it should be professionals," he said. "If we want respect from the people, we have to be professional and dedicated to the job of law enforcement."

Pierce believes he is qualified for the position because he has been involved with law enforcement for 19 years. He currently serves as a criminal investigator with the sheriff's department.

While he sees the job as an administrative position, he thinks the sheriff should be actively involved in the decision-making process.

"We [at criminal investigations] assist with the sheriff's department," he said. "That means we must have a working knowledge of what's going on in the county. We must be able to make decisions with, and for, officers in the field. We must have a working knowledge of different crimes and investigations."

"I'd hate to think that this job is to merely shuffle papers."

Another goal Pierce has for the department is the expansion of the current jail. He believes the present facility is at the maximum number of inmates it can handle.

According to Pierce, state prison officials are currently contemplating the construction of several regional correctional facilities in Missouri, including one in the southwest part of the state.

"The main thing about a regional jail is you're looking at a facility which requires more manpower to run," he said. "There's probably not a county in the state which wants to get rid of their sheriff department's facility."

According to Pierce, drugs are another

Please turn to Pierce, page 15



Libertarian Party wants to change current system

Organization is third largest political force in nation

ANITA NORTON
REPORTER

Voters will have the opportunity to vote for a candidate other than a Democrat or Republican in some states on Election Day.

According to a Libertarian Party brochure, "If you have had enough of the same propaganda from the Republicans and Democrats... promises never intended to be fulfilled by the government, by the politicians, and for the special interests... it is time for you to consider the Libertarian Party."

Who are the people of this almost unknown political party? What is their background?

The Libertarian Party was launched as a political party in this country in 1971, holding its first convention early in 1972. Its first presidential candidate was John Hospers, whose name appeared on the ballot in two states. By 1980, the party's presidential candidate, Ed Clark, garnered more than one million votes, making the Libertarians the third largest political force in the United States.

Ed Roberts, an engineer in Kansas City, is a Libertarian running for governor of Missouri. He believes government is "too involved in all phases of the lives of the American people."

Roberts, originally a Republican, said he had "wandered around for awhile" trying to decide which political party his beliefs fit into best. "I had a problem with the major parties for a long time," he said. "Both parties are for more government, which was part of the problem."

The Libertarian platform calls for significantly less government. It is opposed to current public funding of the education system with tax money. Roberts said he is developing his own proposal of a credit-voucher system to fund education.

The credit-voucher system is intended to solve the almost emergency status problem of education we have in the state of Missouri, said Roberts. "The voucher system will reduce the cost of education by about 50 percent. As people transfer from public schools, it will reduce the cost of education. It will make the public school administrators more responsive to the parents' say because of the competition it would create."

With the present system, Roberts said, government schools are motivated not to be cost effective, but to build an empire. "A private school has more motivation to be cost effective, and private schools are pro-

viding better education than public schools.

According to Roberts, the vouchers would return control of education to the parents.

Roberts favors abolishing all taxes. He said private industry leaders would be interested in helping fund education.

The Libertarians also are opposed to government regulation of business and employment.

"The minimum wage law is resulting in fewer young people getting jobs because the employer can pay a more qualified person



who can work faster and more effectively at \$5 per hour rather than two ineffective persons at minimum wage," said Roberts. He said the sub-minimum wage law is a step in the right direction, "but if you let the free market alone and let it handle it, they can do that more effectively than government intervention."

"To have a national minimum wage doesn't make a whole lot of sense," said Roberts, "because the cost of living varies from one area to another and in some cases is a lot higher."

While Roberts said the philosophy is al-

ready established of what a completely Libertarian society would be like, he said "getting from where we are now to that is not as well worked out" as he would like it.

In summing up his position, Roberts said "I am very left on civil liberty and very right on the economics."

Mary Lou Graham, a Joplin resident and Seventh District chairperson of the Libertarian Party, is another Libertarian candidate running for public office as state representative. Graham said she had been registered as a Republican, but became "disillusioned with government." She joined the Libertarians in January 1986. She said the Democratic and Republican parties have "failed in administering to the people."

"We've had the same promises, same results, and ever-increasing government between both parties," said Graham.

Voicing agreement with the Libertarian platform, Graham said taxes should be abolished. She disagrees with the tax increase brought about by the desegregation decision recently made in Kansas City.

"I've been against segregation in any form," she said. "However, a great part of the busing is to keep our neighborhoods 'lily white.' This is a people problem, not the government's role to tell people where they are going to be. You cannot force any individual in any way."

Graham's view of taxation changes, however, when it involves drugs.

"The government should pass laws for the decriminalization of the [drug] user, legalize all drugs, and tax the sale of drugs," she said.

Kirk McKee, director of the Libertarian national party headquarters in Washington, D.C., said the party would like government handled the way it was in the 1800s until the 1930s, with families, churches, and social organizations bearing the load for education and social programs for the needy.

"We do have a moral obligation to do something about it," said McKee. "But if 10 percent of the people don't want to pay taxes or can't afford to pay taxes, they shouldn't be forced to do so."

"The reasons these programs started was as a way to get into public office by promising certain people certain benefits if they voted for you," he said. "The biggest area of our support comes from people who don't want to support social programs. We believe people should care about others, but we don't believe we should be told to [care]."

"If the government would stop all social programs, I believe you would see more of the private organizations doing something in this area, and more of the needy would do something for themselves," he added.

He said Libertarians are not against social

programs as long as the tax money to support them is voluntary. While McKee said the income tax is "unconstitutional," he said the Libertarian presidential candidate, Ron Paul, is emphasizing other methods to support government—"other taxes that are a little more fair, such as user fees and a national sales tax."

The duties of the government, according to McKee, are the national defense, the court system, and limited law enforcement. He said there is "no need for the FBI." McKee said these services could receive funding through a "voluntary contribution basis" by individuals.

Another strong belief of the Libertarians is "friendship with other countries, but entangling alliances with none."

"The countries we're liked the best are where we don't interfere with them," he said. "We have no right to interfere with another country's policies. However, we don't discount it if private individuals get involved on a personal basis by their own choice."

Annetta St. Clair, assistant professor of political science at Missouri Southern, said the Libertarian Party platform is "not feasible."

"Americans follow mainstream politics," said St. Clair. "We tend to stay toward the middle and distance ourselves from extremes. The American people want more government involvement than what they [Libertarians] are willing to tolerate."

St. Clair, who teaches a course called "Political Parties" at Southern, said mainstream Republicans will not accept the Libertarian ideology because it is "extremely to the right" of the Republican party beliefs. However, she said the Republican party sees them as a threat because "if anyone was going to leave his party for the Libertarian Party, it would be a Republican."

St. Clair described the Libertarians as "single-issue-oriented, not organized for the entire operation of the government." She said it is akin to a pressure group more than a political party concept.

"The Libertarian Party system does not include caring for the individual," said St. Clair. "A legitimate and important role of the government is in caring for the people."

While many people are not familiar with the Libertarians, the party has been able to garner some of their votes as a "protest vote" against unsatisfactory candidate choices among the two major parties.

Dr. Carolyn Yocum, assistant professor of communications at Southern, said she once made such a vote (knowing that it would not help the Libertarian cause) to demonstrate her non-support of the choices offered by the Democratic and Republican parties.

Independent/From Page 12

or something breaks out," he said. "There are problems with cleanliness, too. If you're in a clean environment, motivation is better. But the biggest problem with overcrowding is being unable to separate prisoners when you need to."

created troubles for the department. Problems such as housing sex offenders occur at the prison, because the other inmates beat up the molesters.

"Drugs are our primary problem," said Boatwright. "Secondly, I would have to say that child molestation and abuse is a problem. That's what makes it so hard to keep a jail. Child molestation arrests have increased 300 to 500 percent since I took office. We have to keep them (molesters) separate from the others. We've always got 10

or 15 in jail for different sex offenses. It causes a lot of problems."

According to Boatwright, satanic worship is a problem within the county that has been blown out of proportion. The sheriff believes recent television specials have provided a lot of hype to a relatively minor problem.

"At the present time, I don't feel it (satanic worship) is a big problem," he said. "The publicity has created a lot of uneasiness. With this publicity, it is possible that it may be fresh in a young person's mind."

Some of them might try to have a meeting," Boatwright believes he has accomplished much during his tenure as sheriff of Jasper County.

"I feel that we've kept up with the advances of law enforcement and that crime within the county is below the average in the United States," said Boatwright.

Boatwright, 61, is single, but has a son and two grandchildren.

Roberts helps party build

Gubernatorial candidate is against welfare programs

BY BRENDA KILBY
ASSISTANT EDITOR

One candidate for governor doesn't believe he has a chance of winning the Nov. 8 election.

"We don't anticipate winning," said Mike Roberts, a 44-year-old Libertarian candidate. "But we are building a base for future wins. We will be elected sometime."

"Libertarians take the best of the right and left," said Roberts, a mechanical engineer from Kansas City. "We are conservative on fiscal economic issues but liberal on civil liberties."

Believing that government should be more limited than it is today, Roberts said the only legitimate function of government is to protect people from other people and to provide for a national defense.

"We shouldn't be subsidizing Japan," he said. "We think Japan has the capability to defend themselves."

Roberts is against drugs and pornography, but believes laws against those moral ills place them in the hands of organized crime. He also is against welfare programs because he said very little of the funds appropriated for welfare get into the hands of the needy. Instead, he praises private philanthropy, such as the Salvation Army.

"I am concerned about the street people

and everybody who needs assistance," he said. "But we need to get control away from the government and back into private hands."

To illustrate his views, Roberts said only 10 percent of the Salvation Army's funds go toward administration. The other 90 percent went to the needy. This, he said, contrasts poorly with the government, which he said places only 25 percent of its funds into the mouths of hungry people.

Libertarians also oppose the *Roe vs. Wade* decision making abortions legal, but not for the same reasons as the pro-life groups.

"I do not believe the Constitution gives the federal government the power to decide," Roberts said. "Laws should be determined on the state level."

Few Libertarians are elected, but proponents of the party believe they are gaining ground as well as popularity among the general population. Meanwhile, only 105 Libertarians hold office nationwide, and both Democrats and Republicans denigrate what they deem as being "third-party candidates." Roberts said he isn't surprised other candidates think this way, because Libertarians want less government.

"Most politicians don't hold our views," he said. "If they did, they might legislate themselves out of a job."

Lurvey wants to get message out

Stafford resident seeks 7th District Congressional seat

BY CHRISTOPHER A. CLARK
MANAGING EDITOR

The term "grass roots" is becoming increasingly familiar to the Libertarian Party as it campaigns across the state.

Robert Lurvey, Libertarian candidate for the Seventh District U.S. Congress seat, is running "a very grass roots campaign."

"I don't have the big money like Mr. [Max] Bacon and Mr. [Mel] Hancock," Lurvey said. "But this isn't an issue of campaign funds."

Lurvey, 37, has lived in Stafford seven years. He develops and manages commercial property.

Some issues Lurvey believes strongly in are minimal gun control, the defense of

America and only America, clean air, justice and restitution for victims, and legalization and taxation of drugs.

Lurvey said of his campaign, "The task of taking petitions and having people sign them so you can get on the ballot can be quite tedious. But I feel it's all worth it if you can get your message out to the people. That's what it's all about."

Winnifred Lurvey, Robert's mother, believes her son's political ventures are for a good cause.

"He's voting for more liberty and less governmental intervention into our daily lives," she said. "I certainly think the government has too much of a say-so in how we live our daily lives."

Treasurer candidate dislikes program

BY ROBERT J. SMITH
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Gerald Geier, a 34-year-old Libertarian candidate, believes the office of state treasurer should not be competed for in a political election.

"I've been a Libertarian for years," Geier said. "The Republicans and the Democrats like to go around and kiss babies and shake hands."

"I'm not like that. I cover the issues."

Geier's greatest difference from the two major party candidates comes in the linked-deposit program. The program stems from the treasurer's office.

"The other candidates like the linked-deposit program, but I don't," he said. "It

doesn't create jobs, and the state can't maximize on its returns. It's a poorly conceived program."

Geier said much of the Libertarian support has come from younger people.

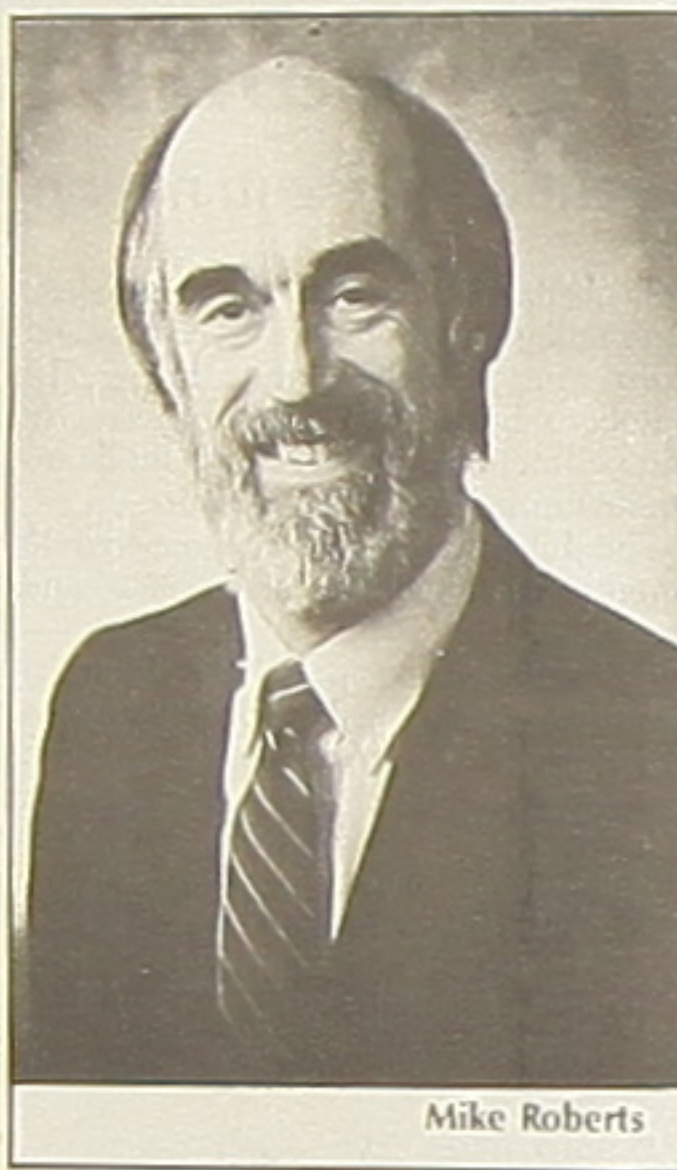
According to Geier, he is not offended by a lack of coverage of his party by the media.

"You don't expect to get as much coverage," he said. "I haven't campaigned as hard as I could have."

Geier said he remains in the race to let Missourians know about the Libertarians and their views.

"I don't know about having a 'realistic' chance of winning," he said. "If you don't run, you're certainly not going to win."

"We (Libertarians) are learning. We are gaining experience and some recognition."



Mike Roberts

Rosenberg wanted pa

on '88 ba

BY JIMMY SEXTON
EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

Because Richard Rosenberg, the Libertarian Party's 1988 ballot, he is seeking

"Basically speaking, Libertarians in self-determination—less government involvement and more economic freedom."

Rosenberg, 36, a real estate agent in St. Louis, said lieutenant governor is a head kind of a job. Attending functions of that sort of thing.

"I view my campaign as one of self-determination," he said. "And that is that the Libertarian Party should be on the ticket."

"All in all, the lieutenant governor is all that important of a job."

Guze favors stopping foreign

BY MARK R. MULIK
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

In his first race for public office, Libertarian John Guze is seeking a seat on the U.S. Senate.

"I just wanted to support this Libertarian movement. I think the country is in deep trouble because of the Democrats and Republicans. I want to try to turn things around."

A Missouri native, Guze was born in St. Louis. He is currently an architect in St. Louis, as he has been for the past 12 years.

Guze earned a bachelor's degree in history at Harvard University and gained professional status in architecture with the Architectural Association in England.

Guze said he first became involved with the Libertarian Party in 1980 when Ed Clark ran for President.

"I gave some money to that campaign," he said, "and I've been a member of the Libertarian Party since then."

According to Guze, the Libertarian Party has more than 200,000 members.

"One way or the other we're going to get a million votes," he said.

"Most eligible voters don't even bother to vote—because they're not interested in what

the Republicans or Democrats have to say."

The issues on Guze's platform include: ■ To stop the subsidizing of the economies of Western Europe and Japan, which would save the United States \$10 billion;

■ To stop the subsidizing of Communist countries;

■ To stop all subsidies and special interests within this country;

■ To cut the federal deficit and stop paying off the national debt;

■ To eventually eliminate all personal income tax.

"I'm for stopping all forms of foreign aid," he said.

Guze said, at the Libertarian Party convention in the spring of 1987 in St. Louis, he stated he would run for an office. Later, he was selected to run in the Senate race this year.

If Guze does not win the Senate race, he said he would "keep supporting the Libertarian party. If they want me to run, I might."

According to Guze, each Libertarian candidate is "on his own" for campaign expenses. He said his campaign expenses amounted to "certainly under \$50,000."

Manifold limits campaign expenses

BY ROBERT J. SMITH
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Free advertising has provided almost all of the attention Jay Manifold has received during his campaign.

Manifold, 29-year-old Libertarian nominee for secretary of state, said his campaign expenses have been limited to the gasoline he has used to travel around the state.

"I have concentrated on getting the free stuff," Manifold said. "I don't have a budget."

Manifold admits he has no chance of winning as Missouri's next secretary of state. He also believes there is little to be decided between Republican nominee Roy Blunt

and Democratic nominee James Aspin.

"No, I don't have a chance," Manifold said. "But neither does James Aspin. Nobody is kidding anybody about who is going to win. It's Blunt."

Manifold, a technical writer for a computer services company in Kansas City, said the goal of his campaign is to "get the word out" about the Libertarian Party.

Manifold said he wants to repeal the by-mail legislation that was passed by the state.

"The result will be massive voter turnout," he said. "We have to get this repeal."

"What I'm trying to do is take the power of the voter and the individual taxpayer

MedAssist proposal is 'heated issue' among voters

Constitutional Amendment No. 8 would raise taxes

WIA NORTON
REPORTER

Among the proposed amendments placed on this year's ballot is state Constitutional Amendment No. 8, which has been called MedAssist. The purpose of the amendment is to provide funding for health care to the financially and physically needy and unemployed.

The amendment calls for a tax increase on every person working in Missouri, as well as corporations operating within the state. The proposed tax is a six-tenths of 1 percent on gross salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation. This same tax increase would be applied to the net profits of corporations, associations, and businesses operating within the state.

The Missouri Hospital Association is the primary supporter of the amendment. Locally, Dr. Marvin Singleton, executive vice president of Joplin Hospital, says he supports the amendment.

Singleton said there are more than 600,000 people in Missouri who are uninsured or underinsured, working people not eligible for Medicare or Medicaid. Presently, he said, health care institutions are underwriting the financial costs created by this problem. "We have set payments that we can receive from Medicare or Medicaid," Duncan said. "We don't get reimbursed on the cost of care over that reimbursement. We continue absorbing these costs. We get our money from the people that

are paying to Duncan, once the amendment is passed "it will be in the hands of the legislature to be fine tuned." He said it is up to the General Assembly to set premiums based on the ability to pay. Singleton said although hospitals passed on additional costs of health care for the uninsured to those patients who could pay, there is no provision in the amendment to cover hospital charges.

"Approximately 50 percent of the hospitals in Missouri are running the red," said Singleton. "St. Louis County Hospital and St. Louis Medical Center are bankrupt or almost bankrupt and would not be able to roll back costs. To roll back costs wouldn't be a fair solution for most hospitals."

Hospitals have already been giving services to the people through the HMOs (Health Maintenance Organizations) and PPOs (Preferred Provider Organizations), he said. "So I don't think we were out of money."

People want hospital costs reduced, Singleton said that would be a whole separate issue to be solved later.

"I think there will be consumer groups for this in the future," he said.

Sen. Richard M. Webster (R-Carthage) said the basic problem with MedAssist is "they submitted it as a constitutional amendment."

"We cannot change it by statute; we'd have to submit a constitutional amendment if we wanted to make any changes in it later," he said.

"We tried to do this in the last legislative session to correct language, but it died because the MHA [Missouri Hospital Association] wouldn't agree to corrective language," said Webster.

One of the changes they tried to make, said Webster, was that MedAssist should not be a constitutional amendment, but rather a statutory amendment—one that could be changed by any legislative session if there were problems with it.

Another recommendation by the legislature dealt with the language in the amendment pertaining to "fiduciary."

"There is no reason at all for that to be there," said Webster. "The result is double taxation although the statutes prohibit this."

However, because MedAssist is a proposed

defeat the amendment.

"Constitutional Amendment No. 8 was drawn up for the Missouri Hospital Association for a special interest group by a special interest group," said Singleton. "It's underfunded and will immediately be bankrupt. It is an insurance plan which you still have to buy after paying higher taxes for it."

"They don't address the costs," he said. "It's like a 'trust me' type deal."

Singleton said it has been drawn up to include enabling legislation. However, "once it's in your constitution, that's it. You got it."

"We don't know what we're buying when you vote for it," he said. "It's like a pig in a poke."

According to Singleton, there are too many unanswered questions concerning the amendment. While an earnings tax would be placed on "every ounce of income" earned in the state, he said simply paying the tax does not qualify a person for the insurance funded by the increased taxes.

"The proponents are saying that it will generate more federal funds into the state of Missouri," Singleton said. "They say since Medicaid is a federally mandated program, then the feds will support increased funds

hospitals are putting out \$1.4 million to see that they get paid for the rest of their lives. Physicians don't find that this is the way to solve the problem."

He said a "vote no" does not reduce any of the health care services citizens are presently receiving. He acknowledged that there needs to be an overhaul of Medicare to cover people who are temporarily without medical care.

"There are other ways to address the problem," he said. "Why set up a whole new bureaucracy? We need to improve what we have."

Among the local businesses, MedAssist is a "heated issue," according to Blake Schreck, executive vice president of the Joplin Chamber of Commerce. He said the Chamber met two weeks ago and discussed all of the proposed amendments appearing on this year's ballot. He said the Chamber decided to remain neutral concerning MedAssist.

"Part of the controversy is that it's going to be a constitutional amendment," said Schreck. "It will be tough if anything needs to be changed later. I don't think anyone doubts that something needs to be done, but I don't think they agree that it is necessarily in the way it is proposed."

Schreck said the voting on Amendment No. 8 will be a "personification of democracy in action." He said people are going to have to make up their own minds how they choose to vote on this issue. Of the local merchants outside of the medical profession, Schreck said he knows of none who support the amendment.

Gail Triplett, personnel director of DisplayTek, a Joplin manufacturer, said he has difficulty with Amendment No. 8 because "it is shifting the cost of medical care over to the business industry and the private sector."

"Management feedback is against the concept," he said. "When they see an increased tax applied to individuals' gross pay, it's a significant unit out of the family budget. I can't think that intelligent people would vote this way."

Last week, employees at DisplayTek received brochures with their paychecks outlining the MedAssist proposal so they would be better informed. Triplett said the brochure did not take a pro or con stand.

"I understand there is a social problem here, but I'm not sure the way to correct it would be to unload an additional burden on the people," said Triplett.

Missouri Gov. John Ashcroft on Monday called the MedAssist plan a "cruel hoax on Missouri's ill and needy," saying it would be the largest and most unfair tax increase in Missouri's history.

Betty Hearn, who is opposing Ashcroft in the gubernatorial race, favors the plan.

"It's the largest tax increase ever proposed in Missouri in one single issue. The hospitals are putting out \$1.4 million to see that they get paid for the rest of their lives."

—Dr. Marvin Singleton, Joplin physician

constitutional amendment, Webster said if it passed the double taxation would still stand.

Webster also pointed out that the costs to administer the amendment's program would cost at least \$35 million in salaries alone. He said this would not be paid for out of the additional taxes, but rather from the general budget.

While proponents of the amendment say the petition itself points out the support of Missouri citizens to the amendment, Webster said he questioned the methods used to obtain signatures. He said in St. Louis County, petitioners were paid 50 cents for every signature they obtained on petitions.

Webster said he and Sen. Jim Mathewson (D-Sedalia) recently discussed the health-care issue and agreed that it could be a priority bill.

"We will be working on it," he said.

Dr. Marvin Singleton, a Joplin physician and president-elect of the Missouri State Medical Association, is opposed to MedAssist as a constitutional amendment.

Recently, Singleton joined the "No on Amendment No. 8" committee formed to

to do this (administer the program).

"I'm not sure you can count on that," he said. "We have already gone from 65 percent to 38 percent of women on Medicaid."

Another concern voiced by many opponents of the proposed Amendment No. 8 is what happens if the health care programs provided by MedAssist are taken over by the federal government. Singleton said there are no provisions in the amendment that the tax will go away if the federal government was to come up with its own program or take over MedAssist.

According to Singleton, the issue should be dealt with in the legislature where it could be studied by committees which would be able to tell what is needed. Furthermore, he said the amendment does not address other vital issues such as health care access and preventive health care. He said that \$1 in preventive care will save \$4 in health care costs that hospitals are now receiving.

"There are other ways to address the problem, and this is not the way," said Singleton. "It's the largest tax increase ever proposed in Missouri in one single issue. The

"It might not be what it looks like, at first. I'd like to see more seminars, more schooling on cult activities."

During his tenure as a law enforcement officer, Pierce has handled many types of crimes, as well as many types of criminals. He believes criminals may be younger today than in years past.

"Police work is not always a set pattern,"

Pierce/From Page 12

which the sheriff's office must deal with. However, he said, officers need to have the money and equipment to deal with it. "I'm in favor of anything which would combat the drug problem, be it stiff penalties for offenders, more money for law enforcement, or public education on drugs. Halloween particularly, many

parents are concerned about satanic worship occurring in Jasper County. Pierce believes an investigation, such as the Newberry death in Carl Junction, must not immediately be deemed the work of an extremist cult, but must be approached with an open mind.

"When you go to a crime scene, you must keep your eyes open to all evidence," he said.

said Pierce. "Sometimes it seems the criminals are younger, sometimes they're older. People age 20-30 commit the major amount of crime. I think we've had a swing toward offenders in the younger age groups."

Pierce, 40, is married and has four children. He and his wife reside in the city of Jasper.

Sample ballot for the November 8, 1988 general election for the Joplin area

With the exception of the State Representative and County Commissioner races and the judicial ballot, this sample ballot contains the listings as they would appear on an actual ballot.

For President and Vice President of the United States: (Vote for one pair)

- ☐ Republican George Bush
Dan Quayle
☐ Democrat Michael S. Dukakis
Lloyd Bentsen
☐ New Alliance Lenora B. Fulani
Joyce Dattner

For United States Senator: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican John C. Danforth
☐ Democrat Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon
☐ Libertarian John Guze

For Governor: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican John Ashcroft
☐ Democrat Betty Cooper Hearnes
☐ Libertarian Mike Roberts

For Lieutenant Governor: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican R.B. Grisham
☐ Democrat Mel Carnahan
☐ Libertarian Richard Rosenberg

For Secretary of State: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Roy D. Blunt
☐ Democrat James J. Askew
☐ Libertarian Jay Manifold

For State Treasurer: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Wendell Bailey
☐ Democrat Bob Holden
☐ Libertarian Gerald Geier

For Attorney General: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican William L. Webster
☐ Democrat Michael A. Wolff

For Representative in Congress, 7th Missouri District: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Melton D. (Mel) Hancock
☐ Democrat Max Bacon
☐ Libertarian Rob Lurvey

For State Representative, 126th District: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican T. Mark Elliott
☐ Democrat No candidate

For State Representative, 127th District: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Gary L. Burton
☐ Democrat Johnny L. Turner

For State Representative, 128th District: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Chuck Surface
☐ Libertarian Mary Lou Graham

For State Representative, 130th District: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Earle F. Staponski
☐ Democrat No candidate

For Judge of the Circuit Court, Circuit No. 29, Division 1: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican William Carl Crawford
☐ Democrat No candidate

For Judge of the Circuit Court, Circuit No. 29, Division 3: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Charles E. Teel, Jr.
☐ Democrat No candidate

For Jasper County Commissioner, Eastern District: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Lloyd Burgi
☐ Democrat No candidate

For Jasper County Commissioner, Western District: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Earl Campbell
☐ Democrat No candidate

For Jasper County Sheriff: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican W.J. (Bill) Pierce
☐ Democrat Pat Kelly
☐ Independent Leland B. Boatwright

For Jasper County Assessor: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Paul Carter
☐ Democrat James H. Willis

For Jasper County Treasurer: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Wilma J. (Jeannie) Wells
☐ Democrat No candidate

For Jasper County Public Administrator: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Janice Tusinger
☐ Democrat No candidate

For Jasper County Coroner: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Robert H. (Rob) Knell, Jr.
☐ Democrat No candidate

For Jasper County Surveyor: (Vote for one)

- ☐ Republican Charles E. Miller
☐ Democrat No candidate

Constitutional Amendment No. 1:

Submitted by the 84th General Assembly
(First regular session)

Changes length of annual sessions of the legislature requires budget completion one week before the end of session and authorizes special session when petitioned three-fourths of the members of each house. Changes session lengths should result in savings of approximately \$150,000 per General Assembly.

- ☐ YES
☐ NO

Constitutional Amendment No. 5:

Submitted by the 84th General Assembly
(Second regular session)

This resolution authorizes the issuance of an additional \$275 million of bonds for water pollution and water projects and for improvements to drinking water systems. There would be no cost unless the General Assembly approved a bond issue or issues.

- ☐ YES
☐ NO

Constitutional Amendment No. 7:

(Proposed by initiative petition)

Shall Article IV, Sections 47a, 47b, and 47c of the Missouri Constitution be amended to extend for ten years the sales and use tax of one-tenth of one percent on such tax revenues being used for soil and water conservation and state parks and further amended to require that those tax revenues be spent and used pursuant to certain purposes as defined by state law? The ten-year tax extension would raise approximately \$52 million annually to halt soil erosion and continue to maintain parks. No tax increase.

- ☐ YES
☐ NO

Constitutional Amendment No. 8:

(Proposed by initiative petition)

Shall the Constitution of Missouri be amended by adding a new article titled "Health Care" which will create a trust fund to provide health care coverage for persons experiencing catastrophic or high-risk illnesses, provide certain persons with Medicare premiums, provide health care coverage to certain uninsured persons, and will provide for the collection of an earnings tax of one-tenth of one percent which, when collected, will be separate from general revenue and allocated on a per capita basis for the various health care coverage programs. The earnings tax raises \$296 million annually. 22 percent increased payments to health care providers will reduce between \$98 million and \$159 million in federal funds; collection cost to general revenue is \$1 million annually.

- ☐ YES
☐ NO